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WANTS

WANTED—Mules six to ten years of age. Must be sound and straight. Bring them in and get the cash. The Fretwell Co. 7-18-15.

WANTED—You to know that I am still on the job with the best wood and coal on the market, if you don't believe it try me. W. O. Ulmer, Phone 649. Successor to Piedmont Coal and Wood Co. 4-16-15.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Pure native grown Look-out Mountain seed potatoes \$2.00 per bushel. Plant is soon as it rains. Furman Smith, Seedsman, Phone 464.

FOR SALE—Fine Jersey cow. Fresh, makes pound of butter a day. Price \$60.00. Apply Mrs. J. C. Harris, 204 Calhoun St. 8-8-15.

MISCELLANEOUS

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DAILY INTELLIGENCER AT REDUCED PRICE—During the Daily Intelligencer contest which closed March, 1914, in order to secure votes to win the capital prize, I purchased a number of subscriptions to the Daily Intelligencer at the rate of \$5.00 a year. In order to get some of the money back which I put into the contest, I will sell a limited number of subscriptions to the Daily Intelligencer at the rate of \$3.00 a year to anyone wishing to subscribe or renew their subscription to this paper, or at a rate of \$1.25 a year to the Semi-weekly Intelligencer. If interested, address P. O. Box 347, Anderson, S. C. 6-17-15

ROOM FOR RENT—Large pleasant upper front, suitable for two or three gentlemen. 304 N. Main, City. 8-8-15.

GRAPES—Cooking grapes 25c a peck, \$1.00 per bu. delivered any where in city. Selected grapes 25c a basket. Peach baskets 2c each, \$1.75 per hundred. Tin fruit cans \$2.50 per hundred. Baskets and cans cash with order. Jno. S. Cromer, 927 W. Market St., Anderson, S. C. 8-4-15.

WHEN YOU can not see right step in our Optical Department and get just the Glasses you need. Complete grinding plant. Eyes scientifically tested. Dr. M. R. Campbell, Louisa S. Hilgenbocker, assistant, 112 W. Whitner St., Ground Floor.

Phone 844



The compounding of a prescription we regard as a matter of most serious importance.

We use nothing but the highest Quality of Drugs which have answered certain standard tests.

As in drugs—everything else in the way of medicines—proprietary remedies and toilet necessities are of the same high standard of Quality.

Highest Quality—Lowest Price—together with prompt, efficient, polite service is our motto.

Get the habit of coming to the Quality Drug Store for your every need.

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CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE BRONCO BRAND
Largest and most famous
Pills in the world
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM AND GLAUCOMA

A Day in Prize Court

London, Aug. 9.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—A day in the Admiralty Prize Court these days is like being in an American court, the prize docket being crowded with cases involving the seizure of American ships, with American attorneys and witnesses crowding the corridors and the court room, the Attorney General Sir Edward Carson citing long lists of American cases and text books in support of his contentions. Even the Lord Chief Justice of the Prize Court, the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Evans, is asking questions about American customs, and snoring the distinct American atmosphere that pervades the court room now-a-days.

Here in detail is being rehearsed the hundreds of seizures of ships and cargoes which, besides their legal aspect, have in the aggregate developed the most serious political crisis existing between Great Britain and the United States. There have been upwards of 600 seizures and detentions of American ships, and the number of cargoes involved is far larger, for each ship carries separate cargoes to different consignees. Many of the cases have been settled, but the large number still at issue have gone through the tedious process of prize court pleadings, and this month began to take their turn in being thrashed out to a final decision before the court itself.

The prize court is one of the labyrinth of buildings making that historic landmark known as the law courts, a massive pile of weather-beaten grey stone, housing all the high courts of England, with the Lord Chief Justice and the long train of lesser dignitaries and the various tribunals. The scene within the court as the American cases are heard is one of impressive dignity. The chamber itself is a vast, box-like structure, with stone floor and walls, great cathedral windows filtering the light dimly, and stained-glass ceiling seventy feet above. The only touch of brightness is the large gilded anchor and chains hanging back of the chief justice, an emblem of British naval power. Sir Samuel Evans, the presiding judge, is on a raised dais ten feet above the level of the rows of solicitors and advocates, including the attorney general and the solicitor general, king's counselors and junior counselors—all of them, bench and bar, in wigs and gowns, giving an appearance of deep solemnity. At the left of the judge sit two officers of the Royal merchant marine, in full uniform, known as nautical experts. He consults them frequently on any technical question of navigation or naval construction arising in the cases.

Lack of the lawyers are the American attorneys, in plain clothes ranks, leaning forward to coach their British brethren, but unable to say a word as British practice requires all the argument to be presented by officers of the court and British subjects. This has caused some little embarrassment at times when the reserved British barrister did not urge a point with that vehemence tant seemed to be warranted by the American legal viewpoint.

Sir Edward Carson, the attorney general, is the central figure in these prize court cases. He is the amous fiery Irishman from Ulster who leapt into world-fame when he organized and armed the Ulster Volunteers and daved the government to enforce home rule on Ulster. He won on that to the extent that home rule is still waiting, and he is a member of the coalition ministry. But there has been nothing fiery in his conduct of the prize cases. He speaks without any oratorical effort, in a monotonous hum-drum manner, all argument and no declamation. He appears to have little humor, for he looks blankly at Sir Samuel on the bench when the lord justice laughs and has a joke.

In the case of the ships *Kim* and *Fridland*, carrying American cargoes of rubber, Sir Edward cited many American precedents. One of them was from *3 Wallace*, 555, the case of the *Bermuda*. He read a long paragraph or up-held his contention, and then paced with some apparent triumph that this American case was on all-fours on his side.

"But the next paragraph which you have not read," said Sir Samuel from the bench, "turns the case against you."

The difference between the British and American practice was shown when efforts were made to get a copy of the printed brief and affidavit, which Sir Edward Carson had been reading in open court. In American courts these printed briefs are open to anyone. But when application was made to the clerks of the prize court they were scandalized at the request. Briefs, they explained, were rigidly secret, never going beyond the solicitors, who guarded them as a professional ethics.

The Registry of the prize court is another vast structure adjoining it, with endless bureaus, through which the American attorneys wander in quest of various branches of their cases, always receiving the greatest courtesy but always with the mass of tradition and conservatism against quick action. And yet the officials resent any suggestion that there had been any delay in these prize cases, although the American litigants are smarting under what they claim is delay. One of the chief officials, Mr. Lovell, registrar of admiralty, said: "There is absolutely no delay so far as the prize court is concerned. Sir Samuel Evans is sitting early and late. He is going to give up the usual summer recess of the court which begins in August in order to dispose of these cases with the greatest promptness."

One of the British officials who has had most to do with these prize cases said it was manifestly impossible for the political branch of the government, the crown, to hurry the legal

branch, where the existing law had to be administered according to the existing customs. It would not be expected, for example, he said, that the executive branch at Washington would try to hurry the United States Supreme Court on political grounds or in any way outside the usual application for advancement, which, after all, was at the discretion of the court.

Answering this an American official who has had much to do with the prize cases, said there was an important distinction between the American and British courts, as the former in reality had to administer the existing law according to existing rules, whereas in the prize court the political branch, the crown, had such power that it could even change existing law to meet new cases. This is done by the process of an "order in council." He cited the following instances in one of these prize cases:

At a decisive stage of the *Wilhelm* case the solicitors for the crown made the point that a neutral ship could be requisitioned by one of the belligerents. This was laughed at by the attorneys for the American owners, who had Article 29 of the prize law before them, and were ready to go into court the next morning and laugh the crown solicitors out of court with their own law.

"The solicitors for the crown appeared to have overlooked," they said in the prize court next day, "that Article 29 of the prize law is specific against their contention."

"That was quite true up to 9 o'clock last night," came the quick reply from the crown solicitors. "But the claimants appear to be unaware that at 9 o'clock last night an order in council was signed entirely changing that law."

On inquiry, this proved to be the case, a special order in council had been made—not the wholesale order in council dealing with contraband, growing out of the war zone—which had never appeared in the official gazette and which is difficult even now to learn much about. But it fitted this particular case exactly.

Wants 200 Airships



Captain Mark L. Bristol, chief of the United States Navy's aeronautical bureau, is the man who some time ago presented to the House Naval Affairs Committee the need for increasing the navy's aerial fleet to 200 aircraft. Now his recommendation has been adopted by the Navy General Board and Secretary Daniels and it will be presented to the next congress with an excellent chance of going through. The United States Navy now has a fleet of only fourteen aeronautical branch of the navy up to be reckoned as first class military aircraft, while the European nations have hundreds. An appropriation of \$2,200,000 is necessary to bring the aeronautical branch of the navy up to its proper standard, is the statement of Captain Bristol, and this is the amount to be asked for when congress convenes.

Comb Sage Tea in Hair to Darken it

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Keep Her Locks Dark Glossy, Thick.

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's treatment, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by moving the grey hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive; besides, prevents dandruff itching scalp and falling hair.

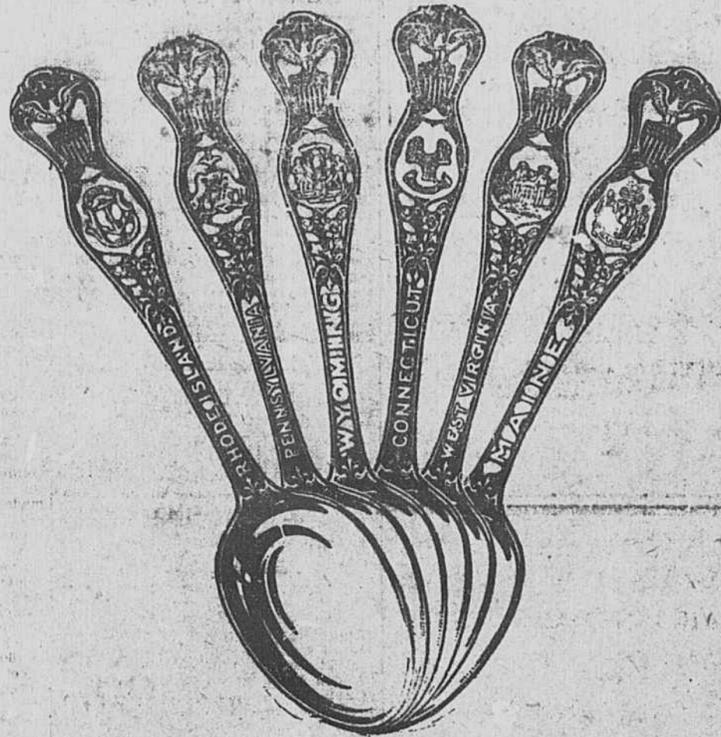
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Owing to our inability to collect from weekly subscribers by mail we would have to have the money in advance from all out of town patrons.

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